

# **BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK GENERAL PLAN**

## **Resources Inventory**

### **REGIONAL INFLUENCES**

#### **Part One: Land Uses, Regulations, Services, Recreation, and Studies**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The steep, ocean-facing, redwood studded Santa Cruz Mountains on which Big Basin Redwoods State Park lies have long been a refuge for people living around San Francisco Bay. Second homes, cabins, and retreats of many kinds dot this region, interspersed with large ranches or land currently in timber production. Although Big Basin is the largest, several other state and county parks, the nearby preserve network of the Midpeninsula Open Space District and many other public and private preserves provide recreational facilities that complement those at Big Basin.

Many agencies have regulatory authority over this area. Big Basin itself is split between two county jurisdictions, with its southern portion in Santa Cruz County, and the northern in San Mateo County. The park draws a significant part of its visitation from nearby Santa Clara County (the San Jose area). Big Basin is within the coastal zone and under the jurisdiction of two local coastal programs. Several major roads, both state and county, provide access. The park also spans areas regulated by various air and water quality boards and regional planning agencies.

Many important recreational corridors link the park with other nearby parks and preserves, as well as providing connections to major trails serving the entire San Francisco Bay Area.

A number of private entities are actively acquiring property in the area around Big Basin with the intent of preserving it in perpetuity as open space, adding to the already significant areas either held by private sources or in the process of being turned over to the state or a county to preserve. Due to the influx of suburban development in the Half Moon Bay area, San Mateo County is also stepping up its efforts to maintain its coastal lands in open space.

For the purposes of the general plan, this inventory will focus on a region around Big Basin roughly defined as the area containing Butano, Portola Redwoods, Castle Rock state parks, Ano Nuevo State Reserve and State Park, and touching the northern boundary of Henry Cowell State Park. It will also take in major circulation routes from areas providing significant visitation to the park and connections to other recreational destinations.

## **RELATED LAND USES, REGULATIONS, AND SERVICES**

### **Adjacent Land Uses and Ownership Patterns**

The ownership pattern around Big Basin generally consists of relatively large or very small parcels of land. Lying between ownerships of several hundred acres are subdivided areas with small lots that either contain homes and cabins or are still undeveloped “paper subdivisions.” Most of the area between the state parks ringing Big Basin is not developed. Significant land is owned by timber companies which, to date, have been using selective cutting methods. Major ownerships adjacent or near to the park include:

- Forested lands along northern border, owned by “Redtree” (trail easement crosses to Pescadero Creek County Park and Portola State Park)
- Redwood Empire forested lands along the northern border
- Properties of the Boy Scouts of America
- Sempervirens Fund currently purchasing 1,300 acres to add to Castle Rock State Park
- private forested lands between China Grade and Highway 9
- 550-acre parcel owned by Holmes would create larger common boundary with Ano Nuevo State Park
- Cowell Foundation forested lands
- Small inholdings in the Whitehouse Canyon area
- Camp Hammer Conference Grounds adjacent to the park near Boulder Creek
- other conference facilities
- a golf course
- a YMCA camp
- religious or spiritually oriented retreats, such as Mt. Herman Buddhist Monastery
- secular retreats owned by corporations
- “ropes” courses, like the Kenneolya Center on Glen Haven Road in Soquel
- Big Creek Timber Co. land southeast of park center area, next to Waddell Creek; also large parcels adjacent to the park
- Mormon Church property southeast of park center area
- Lockheed property southeast of park center area
- Hewlett-Packard property near Highway 236
- ~40 small parcels near Boulder Creek
- Swanton Ranch in the Scott Creek drainage – Cal Poly, SLO)
- Coast Dairies land, held by TPL
- Greyhound Rock (CDFG)

### **Regulatory Influences**

Most of Big Basin is within Santa Cruz County, although the county line passes through the park, and some of its northern reaches are in San Mateo County.

### **Santa Cruz County General Plan**

Santa Cruz County has been engaging in comprehensive general planning since the 1950s. It has carried forward the concept that the Santa Cruz Mountains area be designated for commercial recreation and also “set aside as ‘conserved’ areas to be afforded full protection from any uses that would harm their natural character.” The prominent concerns outlined in the county’s 1980 general plan continue to be primary areas of concern as the county approaches what it terms “buildout.” Whether or not this refers to maximum buildout is not clear at this time. Their chief concerns are: 1) Providing adequate services, particularly water, 2) Providing affordable housing, 3) Preserving the County’s environmental quality, and 4) Preventing conversions of agricultural lands. County goals in the general plan aim to maintain population growth within both urban and rural areas at levels that will minimize environmental impacts.

### Santa Cruz County Land Use Designations and Policies for Coastal Properties

- Policy 2.22.1 of the General Plan Land Use Element establishes agriculture and coastal-dependent industry as the first priority for the portion of the Coastal Zone comprising the Coast Dairies property, which lies approximately seven miles downcoast from Big Basin.
- The second priority is recreation, including public parks, visitor-serving commercial uses, and coastal recreation facilities.
- The third priority is given to private residential, general industrial, and general commercial uses.

### California Coastal Act and Local Coastal Plan

The Santa Cruz County LCP is comprised of the following components:

#### ***The Land Use Plan***

This plan, which consists of policy text and the adopted Land Use, Resource, Constraint, and Shoreline Access maps and charts, is part of the County General Plan. Specific maps included in the LCP are those designating Sensitive Habitats, Biotic Resources, Prime Agricultural Land, Timber Resources, Geologic Hazards, Water Resources, and Visual Resources. (These maps are on file at the California State Parks Northern Service Center, in the General Planning Section, One Capitol Mall, Fourth Floor.) The North Coast Beaches Master Plan (Santa Cruz County, 1991) has been incorporated into the General Plan.

The Land Use Plan takes precedence within the Coastal Zone over any conflicting County General Plan policies, programs, or maps that had been previously adopted. Although federal and state land owners are not required to comply with local laws, county LCP ordinances comply with State Coastal Commission law and become part of the Coastal Act. Thus, they carry equal weight to DPR laws. About half of Big Basin is within the Coastal Zone and must consider Coastal Commission Law. It is also common for federal and state agencies to incorporate local requirements in deference to local community standards.

#### ***Implementing Ordinances***

These cover numerous topics and issues and are listed in Table 6-2 (from the inventory for the Coast Dairies Plan), presented at the end of this section. A third LCP component is any specific plan that affects a portion of the coastal zone.

Actions that require an amendment to the LCP include changes to the Land Use Plan, the implementing ordinances, or to Specific Plans. A new Specific Plan that affects the Coastal Zone would also trigger an LCP amendment. The approval process calls for the County Planning Commission to act first, followed by the Board of Supervisors and then the Coastal Commission.

### **San Mateo County General Plan: The Local Coastal Program**

The LCP encourages spending (new funding) for recreation in the mid-coast area (Gray Whale Cove, Half Moon Bay, Montara), rather than the south coast (Big Basin area). Priorities for public funds relevant to the area around Big Basin Redwoods State Park are:

- 1) Improve and maintain the mid-coast area;
- 2) Expand trails and youth hostels;
- 3) Acquire additional adjacent lands for public recreation use lands

Policies permit visitor-serving facilities outside of rural service centers that benefit from being surrounded by open land. Developments (including hotels, clubs, inns, stables, picnic grounds, campgrounds, riding academies, food/gasoline/emergency/phone services) should be isolated and not obscure views.

Public recreation on oceanfront land is permitted except on prime or other agricultural soils or land suited for coastal dependent industry. Developments must be large enough to accommodate public use and safety improvements and must comply with sensitive habitat policies while not substantially altering the natural environment or interrupting views. Non-impacting recreation can locate on agricultural land if in compliance with conversion policies from the Agricultural Component (of the county general plan). They can exist next to agriculture if separated by a barrier and if structures are visually compatible with the agricultural areas.

Recreational facilities can be developed adjacent to sensitive habitats only with adequate separation and providing they won't threaten the habitat (no "substantial impacts"), topography, or water resources. New recreation cannot be developed near existing recreation until the existing recreational facilities are adequately managed.

Trails should link the coast with inland recreation and also run along the coast (all suggested trails north of Big Basin).

### **Regulatory Legislation**

See Table 6.2 for the application of relevant federal, state, and local environmental protection regulations.

# REGULATIONS AFFECTING LAND IN THE VICINITY OF BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK

**TABLE 1**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

Regulatory Topic	Jurisdiction	Citation	Administering Agency	REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE
Biological Resources	Federal	Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended; 16 USC § 1531 et seq.; 50 CFR parts 17 and 222	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); National Marine Fisheries Service	Protect and manage federally-listed species (see Section ##)
	Federal	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	USFWS	Protect migratory birds and their nests (see Section ##)
	Federal	Clean Water Act of 1977; 33 USC § 1344; 30 CFR § 330.5(a)(26)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Protect waters of the U.S. (see Section ##)
	State	California Species Preservation Act of 1970; California Wildlife Preservation Act of 1990; California Fish and Game Code §§ 900 – 903	California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)	Protect and enhance the birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, and reptiles of California (see Section ##)
	State	Native Plant Protection Act of 1977	CDFG	Protect rare and endangered plants (see Section ##)
	State	California Endangered Species Act of 1984, California Fish and Game Code §§ 2050 - 2098	CDFG	Protect state-listed plants and animals (see Section ##)
	State	California Fish and Game Code §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515	CDFG	No taking of fully-protected birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, or fishes /1/ (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 16.32 (Sensitive Habitat Protection)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with requirements to protect sensitive habitats (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 16.34 (Significant Trees Protection)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with requirements to protect significant trees (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)

(continued)

**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

<b>Regulatory Topic</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE</b>
Biological Resources (continued)	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 16.30 (Riparian Corridor and Wetlands Protection)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with requirements to protect riparian corridors (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)
Water Quality	Federal	Clean Water Act § 402; 33 USC § 1342; 40 CFR parts 122 – 136	RWQCB, EPA Region IX	As necessary, obtain NPDES permits for stormwater discharge and prepare SWPPPs for construction projects (see Section ##)
	Federal	Clean Water Act § 311; 33 USC § 1321; 40 CFR parts 110, 112, 116, and 117	RWQCB, EPA Region IX, and California Office of Emergency Services	Report any prohibited discharge of oil or hazardous substances (see Section ##)
	State	California Water Code § 13271 – 13272; 23 CCR 2250 – 2260	RWQCB and California Office of Emergency Services	Report releases of reportable quantities of hazardous substances or sewage and releases of specified quantities of oil or petroleum products (see Section ##)
	State/Local	California Public Resources Code § 25523(a); 20 CCR §§ 1752, 1752.5, 2300 – 2309, and Chapter 2 Subchapter 5, Article 1, Appendix B, Part (1)	CEQA Lead Agency	Provide information concerning proposed water resources and water quality protection (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code §§ 7.38 (Sewage Disposal) and 7.78 (Preservation of Monterey Bay and Coastal Water Quality)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with regulations for protecting water quality (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 7.73 (Individual Water Systems)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with regulations for protecting water resources (also part of the Local Coastal Program) (see Section ##)
	Local	City of Santa Cruz ##	City of Santa Cruz ##	Comply with requirements for use of hazardous materials on public land (see Section ##)

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**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

Regulatory Topic	Jurisdiction	Citation	Administering Agency	REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE
Geology	State/Local	Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone Act; Santa Cruz County Code § 16.10	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Meet requirements for protection from seismic and other geologic hazards (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 16.10 (Geologic Hazards)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with requirements to mitigate for geologic hazards (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)
Soil Conservation	Federal	Clean Water Act	RWQCB: Central Coast Region under the direction of the Water Resources Control Board	Meet discharge requirements relative to sediment (see Section ##)
	Federal	Soil Conservation Service <i>National Engineering Handbook</i> (1983)	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Implement standards for soil conservation (see Section ##)
	State	California Public Resources Code § 25523(a); CCR §§ 1752, 1752.5, 2300 - 2309, and Chapter 2, Subchapter 5, Article I, Appendix B, part (I)	CEQA lead agency	Submit information about potential environmental impacts (see Section ##)
	State	Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA, Appendix G; 14 CCR § 15000-15387	CEQA lead agency	Evaluate erosion and sediment deposition; evaluate conversion of agricultural lands (see Section ##)
	State	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1972; California Water Code § 13260 – 13269; 23 CCR Chapter 9	CEQA lead agency, RWQCB and Water Resources Control Board	Provide adequate protection of water quality by appropriate design, sizing, and construction of erosion and sediment controls; meet waste discharge requirements concerning potential surface water pollution from runoff (see Section ##)
	State	Williamson Act	Department of Conservation, Office of Land Conservation	Comply with provisions of Williamson Act contracts (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code §§ 16.20 (Grading Regulations) and 16.22 (Erosion Control)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with regulations for grading and erosion control (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)

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**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

<b>Regulatory Topic</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE</b>
Cultural and Paleontological Resources	Federal	National Historic Preservation Act, as amended; 16 USC § 470 et seq. and § 106; 36 CFR 800	Lead Federal Agency and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)	Obtain formal finding by the lead Federal agency for cultural resources in consultation with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; implement procedures for dealing with cultural resources discovered during surface-disturbing activities (see Section ##)
	Federal	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); 42 USC § 4321 – 4327; 40 CFR § 1502.25	Lead Federal Agency	Include analysis of potential environmental impacts on federal lands (see Section ##)
	Federal	1978 Memorandum from the Associate Director of the BLM	Lead Federal Agency	Implement significance criteria for paleontological resources (see Section ##)
	Federal	Federal Antiquities Act of 1906; 16 USC § 432, 433	Lead Federal Agency	Comply with basic legislation for preservation of cultural properties on Federal lands (see Section ##)
	Federal	Executive Order 11593	Lead Federal Agency	Directs Federal agencies to inventory and nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places and protect cultural resources (see Section ##)
	Federal	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1976; 16 USC § 469	Secretary of the Interior and Lead Federal Agency	Provides for coordination with the Secretary when a Federally licensed undertaking may cause irreparable damage to significant cultural resources (see Section ##)
	Federal	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; 16 USC § 470a et seq.	Secretary of the Interior and Lead Federal Agency	Provides for felony-level penalties for destruction, damage, or removal of cultural resources on Federal lands (see Section ##)

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**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

<b>Regulatory Topic</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE</b>
Cultural and Paleontological Resources (continued)	Federal	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1979; 42 USC § 1996	Lead Federal Agency	Established US Government policy to protect and preserve traditional religious beliefs and practices (see Section ##)
	Federal	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; 25 USC § 3001	Lead Federal Agency	Established mechanism for Native Americans to claim ownership of human remains and certain cultural items (see Section ##)
	Federal	Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, September 29, 1983	Secretary of the Interior and Lead Federal Agency	Establishes standards for the gathering and treatment of data related to cultural resources (see Section ##)
	State	California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) § 15064.5; California Public Resources code § 5024, 5024.5, and 21083.2; Title 14 CCR § 15126	Lead State Agency	Directs the State Lead Agency to determine significance of project-related effects on important cultural resources and unique paleontological resources to develop appropriate mitigation measures (see Section ##)
	State	California Public Resources Code § 21083.2	Lead State Agency	Directs the State Lead Agency to provide special consideration of unique historical, archaeological, and cultural sites as defined under CEQA (see Section ##)
	State	California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5	County Coroner (Medical Examiner)	Determination of origin of human remains and coordination with NAHC (see Section ##)
	State	California Public Resources Code § 5024.1	State Historical Resources Commission	Establishes the California Register of Historical Resources and procedures for nominating sites to the Register (see Section ##)

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**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

<b>Regulatory Topic</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE</b>
Cultural and Paleontological Resources (continued)	Local	California Public Resources Code § 5097.5	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Prevent unauthorized removal of archaeological resources or paleontological remains on public lands (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code §§ 16.40. (Native American Cultural Sites), 16.42 (Historic Preservation), and 16.44 (Paleontological Resource Protection)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with requirements to protect cultural and paleontological resources (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)
Land Use	Federal	Bureau of Land Management (BLM) <i>Land Use Planning Handbook</i>	Lead Federal Agency	Ensure consistency with proposed actions and BLM land use policies (see Section 6.3)
	Federal/State/Local	Federal Coastal Zone Act/Coastal Conservation Act of 1976 (California Public Resources Code § 30000 et seq.)	Coastal Commission and Santa Cruz County	Comply with regulations for Coastal Zone (see Section 6.5)
	State	Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Draft <i>Planning Handbook</i>	Department of Parks and Recreation	Ensure consistency with proposed actions and DPR land use policies (see Section 6.4)
	State	CEQA Appendix G	State Lead Agency	Evaluate significance of conflicts with adopted community plans or conflicts with established recreational, educational, religious, or scientific uses of the area (see Section ##)
	State	CEQA Appendix G	State Lead Agency	Evaluate the significance of project impacts on prime agricultural land (see Section ##)
	State	California Land Conservation Act (Williamson Act)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with regulations for Coastal Zone (see Section ##)

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**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

<b>Regulatory Topic</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE</b>
Land Use (continued)	State	California Streets and Highway Code § 670	Caltrans	Encroachment permits (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County General Plan and LCP	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with provisions of General Plan (see Section 6.5)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Zoning Code and LCP	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Adjust zoning to be consistent with proposed land use (see Section 6.5)
	Local	Santa Cruz County North Coast Beaches Master Plan	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Maintain consistency with Plan (see Section 6.5)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code, §§ 12.01 Building Permit Regulations, 12.06 Demolition of Habitable Residential Structures Suitable for Relocation, 13.03 LCP Administration, 13.10 Zoning Regulations, 13.11 Site, Architectural and Landscape Design Review Ordinance, 13.14 Rural Residential, 13.20 Coastal Zone Permits, 13.36 Development Agreements, 14.02 Condominium Conversion Regulations, 16.01 Park Dedication and Public Access Requirements, 16.10 Roadway and Roadside Improvements, 16.50 Agricultural Land Preservation and Protection, 17.02 Urban Services Line and rural Services Line, 17.04 Annual Population Growth Goals for Santa Cruz County, 18.10 Permit and Approval Procedures	Santa Cruz County	Comply with regulations for Coastal Zone (see Section 6.5)

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**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

<b>Regulatory Topic</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE</b>
Aesthetic/Visual Resources	State	CEQA Appendices G and I	State Lead Agency	Evaluate impacts using significance criteria (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County guidelines for implementation of CEQA	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comment on EIR (see Section ##)
Noise	State	CEQA Appendix G	State Lead Agency	Ensure that project activities do not substantially increase ambient noise in adjacent areas (see Section ##)
Air quality	State/Local	CEQA Appendix G	State Lead Agency	Evaluate project compliance with ambient air quality standards, substantial contributions to an existing or projected air quality violation, or exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (see Section ##)
Health and Safety	State	California Health and Safety Code §§ 25500 – 25541; 19 CCR §§ 270 – 2734	Santa Cruz County Office of Emergency Services and Rural Fire Protection District	Comply with inventory, reporting, and area planning requirements with respect to hazardous materials (see Section ##)
	Local	CBC and National Fire Code	Santa Cruz County Department of Public Works and Planning Department	Obtain building and grading permits as needed (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 16.10 (Geologic Hazards)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with requirements to mitigate for geologic hazards (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)
Water Supply	State	California Water Code § 1602	SWRCB	File for permits for water diversions (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 7.70 (Water Well Control)	Santa Cruz County Planning Department	Comply with requirements to protect water resources (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)

(continued)

**TABLE 1 (continued)**  
**APPLICABLE LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS**

<b>Regulatory Topic</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Administering Agency</b>	<b>REQUIREMENTS/COMPLIANCE</b>
Timber Resources	Federal	Federal land management Policy Act	Bureau of Land Management	Comply with federal requirements for timber harvest and management as appropriate (see Section ##)
	State	Z'Berg-Njedly Forest Practice Act of 1973	Department of Forestry, North Coast Region	Comply with requirements for timber harvesting plans and timberland conversion permits as appropriate (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 16.52 (Timber Harvesting Regulations)	Santa Cruz County	Comply with requirements for timber harvesting (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)
Mining	Federal	Federal land management Policy Act	Bureau of Land Management	Comply with federal requirements for mining and reclamation as appropriate (see Section ##)
	State/Local	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA)	Division of Mines and Geology/Santa Cruz County	Implement provisions of SMARA (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Code § 16.54 (Mining Regulations)	Santa Cruz County	Comply with requirements for mining (also part of the LCP) (see Section ##)
Transportation	State	California Streets and Highway Code § 670	Caltrans	Encroachment permits (see Section ##)
	Local	Santa Cruz County Transportation Plan	Santa Cruz County Department of Public Works	?? (see Section ##)

*Source: Coast Dairies Long-term Resource Protection and Use Plan – Existing Conditions Report*

**Notes:**

/1/ List of fully protected species for the Property Birds (Fish & Game Code 3511): American peregrine falcon; Brown pelican; California least tern; Golden eagle; White-tailed kite  
Mammals (Fish & Game Code 4700): Southern sea otter  
Amphibians and Reptiles (Fish & Game Code 5050): San Francisco garter snake

Aside from county general plans, local coastal programs, and specific legislation, there are a number of agencies involved in planning for the region that includes Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

## **Other Planning Agencies**

### Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)

ABAG is owned and operated by the cities and counties of the San Francisco Bay Area. It was established in 1961 to protect local control, plan for the future, and promote cooperation on areawide issues. In ABAG's region there are 100 cities and the nine counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma. More than 6 million people live in this 7,000 square mile area. Where will they live, where will they work, will transportation be adequate? How can we control air and water pollution; will water supplies be sufficient? Are we prepared for a major natural disaster? These are the kinds of questions that cannot be addressed easily without cooperative action among many agencies, organizations, and the general public. One of ABAG's vital functions is to provide a forum to resolve local differences through workable compromises. Its active public information program encourages citizen involvement in planning and policy decisions.

Through its role as an association of cities and counties, ABAG has been designated by the state and federal governments as the official comprehensive planning agency for the Bay Area. Its locally adopted Regional Plan provides a policy guide for planning the region's housing, economic development, environmental quality, transportation, recreation, and health and safety. The association also sponsors workshops and conferences where local officials, business and industry leaders, special interest groups, and private citizens can discuss programs, regulations, and legislation affecting their communities.

Useful ABAG publications cover demographics, maps transportation, air and water quality, Silicon Valley projections, Bay Area futures, earthquake information, smart growth, the Bay Trail, and land-use planning.

### Association of Monterey Bay area Governments (AMBAG)

The Association of Monterey Bay area Governments (AMBAG) is “a forum for planning, discussion and study of regional problems of mutual interest and concern to the counties of Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties; and for the development of studies, plans, policy and action recommendations.” Useful AMBAG studies and reports cover demographics, GIS, transportation, air and water quality, and land-use planning.

### California Coastal Commission, Central Coast District

The California Coastal Commission was established by voter initiative in 1972 (Proposition 20) and made permanent by the Legislature in 1976 (the Coastal Act). The primary mission of the Commission, as the lead agency responsible for carrying out California's federally approved

coastal management program, is to plan for and regulate land and water uses in the coastal zone consistent with the policies of the Coastal Act.

The Commission is one of California's two designated coastal management agencies for the purpose of administering the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) in California. The most significant provisions of the federal CZMA give state coastal management agencies regulatory control (federal consistency review authority) over all federal activities and federally licensed, permitted or assisted activities, wherever they may occur (i.e., landward or seaward of the respective coastal zone boundaries fixed under state law) if the activity affects coastal resources. Examples of such federal activities include: outer continental shelf oil and gas leasing, exploration and development; designation of dredge material disposal sites in the ocean; military projects at coastal locations; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers fill permits; certain U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service permits; national park projects; highway improvement projects assisted with federal funds; and commercial space launch projects on federal lands. Federal consistency is an extremely important coastal management tool because it is often the only review authority over federal activities affecting coastal resources given to any state agency. The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) has this authority within San Francisco Bay while the Coastal Commission exercises this authority relative to the rest of California's coastal zone.

Commission jurisdiction in the coastal zone (which is specifically mapped) is broad and applies to all private and public entities and covers virtually all manner of development activities, including any division of land, a change in the intensity of use of state waters and of public access to them. The Coastal Act includes specific policies (see Division 20 of the Public Resources Code) relating to public access and recreation, lower cost visitor accommodations, terrestrial and marine habitat protection, visual resources, landform alteration, agricultural lands, commercial fisheries, industrial uses, water quality, offshore oil and gas development, transportation, development design, power plants, ports, universities and public works. These policies constitute the statutory standards applied to planning and regulatory decisions pursuant to the Coastal Act.

#### State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

Big Basin Redwoods State Park lies almost entirely within the jurisdiction the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board as the Big Basin Hydrologic Unit. This unit covers 226,240 acres. A small section of the northern part of the park lies within the Pescadero Creek watershed which falls under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board falls within the oversight of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The SWRCB was created by the Legislature in 1967. The mission of the SWRCB is to ensure the highest reasonable quality of waters of the state, while allocating those waters to achieve the optimum balance of beneficial uses. The joint authority of water allocation and water quality protection enables the SWRCB to provide comprehensive protection for California's waters. The mission of the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) is to develop and enforce water quality objectives and



implementation plans which will best protect the beneficial uses of the State's waters, recognizing local differences in climate, topography, geology and hydrology.

### Bay Area Air Quality Management District

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District—the state's first regional agency dealing with air pollution—was created by the California Legislature in 1955. The District's jurisdiction encompasses all of seven counties—Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Napa, and portions of two others—southwestern Solano and southern Sonoma. The District uses a progressive approach to regulating air pollution. By adopting reasonable air quality plans and then following through with sensible regulations (sensitive to the socio-economic impacts), flexible permitting, helpful compliance assistance, and proactive enforcement, the District has one of the most responsive air programs in the nation.

Air Pollutants regulated by the District include:

- Particulate Matter
- Organic Compounds
- Nitrogen Oxides
- Sulfur Dioxide/Oxides
- Carbon Monoxide
- Hydrogen Sulfide
- Photochemical Smog (Ground Level Ozone)
- Acid Deposition

### Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District

The Mission of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District is to protect the public health while balancing economic and air quality considerations. The air district in this region was created by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors in 1965. Three years later, Santa Cruz County joined Monterey County to form a two-county unified district. In 1969, the state designated the three counties of Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz as the North Central Coast Air Basin, a single region sharing the same air pollution problems. A year later, the federal Clean Air Act formalized the responsibility of state and local governments to manage air quality in their regions. On July 1, 1974 Monterey and Santa Cruz County Unified Air Pollution Control District merged with the San Benito County Air Pollution Control District to form the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (hereinafter, the District).

As required by the California Clean Air Act and Amendments (HSC Section 40910 et seq.) and the Federal Clean Air Act and Amendments (42 U.S.C. Section 7401 et seq.) the District is responsible for air monitoring, permitting, enforcement, long-range air quality planning, regulatory development, education and public information activities related to air pollution. California Health and Safety Code Sections 39002, et seq. and 40000, et seq. require local districts to be the primary enforcement mechanism for air pollution control. Districts must have

rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement for the attainment and maintenance of federal and state ambient air standards.

## **Feeder Transportation**

### **Roads**

Several state highways serve the area around Big Basin Redwoods State Park. Some are large and built to carry heavy traffic loads swiftly to their destinations. Others are two-lane roads, providing circulation for the residents of the Santa Cruz Mountains area and also alternative routes for people wishing a more intimate and leisurely experience. These are:

- Highway 1, the coast highway, which gives access to people desiring the ambiance of the ocean shore and who are not in a particular hurry;
- Highway 17, the main link between Santa Clara County and Santa Cruz, heavily traveled by both commuter and tourist traffic;
- Highway 35, or Skyline Boulevard, astride the spine of the West Bay hills affording views of the beautiful reservoirs in the straight valley riding the San Andreas Fault, of the oak, bay, and grassland mosaic that makes up much of the coastal vegetation, and occasional glimpses of the mighty metropolis sprawled around San Francisco Bay;
- Highway 280, a freeway paralleling the Skyline lower down the slopes to the west, which speeds motorists between San Francisco and the western Santa Clara Valley;
- Highways 9 and 84, curvy two-lane mountain roads that require a relatively slow speed and bring motorists up close to the forests, grasslands, and unique dwellings that are the essence of the Santa Cruz Mountains; and
- Highway 236, the gateway to Big Basin Redwoods State Park. The portion within the park could at some time in the future could become the park entrance road along which the entrance station could be sited.

In addition, numerous other roads wind over the slopes around the park and occasionally pass through the park. Those that are important to the park are:

- Lodge Road: This road was historically the state road from Boulder Creek and the park entrance road. It crosses the park boundary north of the headquarters area. At times when such events as mudslides or fallen trees block other routes in or out of the park, Lodge Road can be the only way for visitors and staff to exit the park. Park staff are concerned that Santa Cruz County has discontinued maintaining the road for several years so that its condition has deteriorated. They would like to see the county begin to maintain the road again, as it can be dangerous and is important for park circulation.

- China Grade Road: This road runs northwest and southeast from the Highway 236. Northwest of the park, it leads to a Boy Scout camp. It also twists its way across the park's eastern boundary just north of Lodge Road and, when necessary, can serve as a bypass for Highway 236.
- Little Basin Road runs south from Highway 236 and provides access to some park and private land on the east side of the main body of the park.
- North Escape Road is not considered a public park road, although it provides access to some picnic areas. However, it is opened to the public for escape from the park during emergencies, such as fires.
- Gazos Creek Road runs from Highway 1 up the mountains to Sandy Point Overlook at the park boundary, where there is a locked gate. The road then continues on into the park. Staff use the road occasionally for emergency access to the park. A road link to the west side of the park has been discussed in the past. Gazos Creek Road has the potential of being a hiking, biking, or equestrian connection in the future. It could conceivably even become an automobile access point.
- Whitehouse Road, like Gazos Creek Road, makes a connection between Highway 1 and the park's northwest side. It is also now sometimes used for emergency access to the park and may have similar possibilities for future use.
- Traffic Counts  
Staff from both counties involved with keeping traffic statistics said they would prefer to provide traffic count information for particular intersections when needed.

## **Buses**

There has not been bus service to the park for a number (~10) years. The closest bus stop is the Country Club in Boulder Creek, where service is provided by Santa Cruz County Transit. Occasionally, special group tour busses will bring visitors to the park, but this is a service arranged on a case-by-case basis. Bus service used to be popular with people using trails passing through the park, especially the Skyline-to-the-Sea Trail. This permitted them to use the trail without having to bring a car for transportation at both ends.

The Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission is updating its Regional Transportation Plan, a long-term strategy for improving the county's transportation system over the coming 20 years.

## **Trails**

Big Basin is crisscrossed by numerous internal trails, but there are only a few that provide connections to the surrounding land and neighboring parks and preserves.

- Skyline to the Sea Trail: The major connecting trail is the Skyline to the Sea Trail running between the Skyline Trail, which is identical to the Ridge Trail along the crest of the Santa Cruz Mountains in the vicinity of Castle Rock and Big Basin Redwoods state parks. The trail was built over an eight-year period between 1968 and 1976 through a collaboration of the effort of departmental staff and private groups. Between Castle Rock and Big Basin, it follows the twisty route of the former 1867 Saratoga and Pescadero Turnpike and Wagon Road; from there, it enters and passes through Big Basin to emerge on the seashore at Waddell Beach.
- The Basin Trail Easement: This easement forms a six-mile connection for hikers and horseback riders north from Big Basin to Pescadero Creek County Park. Internal trails at Butano then connect with the adjoining Portola Redwoods State Park. Bicycles are not permitted on this trail. Because the trail is on an easement across private land, trail users must stay on the trail.
- Butano Fire Trail: This trail is a fire road on easements passing between Big Basin and Butano state parks. Like the Easement Trail, it is closed to bicycle use due to the property owners' deed restrictions. Recent land purchases have narrowed the gap between the two state parks.
- Whitehouse Ridge Trail: This trail forms a connection between Big Basin and Ano Nuevo State Reserve to the west.
- California Coastal Trail: A concept since the Coastal Public Access Program was legislated in 1979, the California Coastal Trail has been slow to materialize. Some parts are in place, but large gaps exist. Recently, new attention has been focused on the coastal trail through its designation as the Millennium Coastal Trail by Governor Gray Davis. Grassroots support from Coastwalk and federal approval of \$10 million sponsored by U.S. Congressman Sam Farr, representing the Monterey area, for acquisitions for the Monterey National Marine Sanctuary Trail further raised the profile of this effort. Current efforts are aimed toward the Monterey area, with campaigning for additions to the trail between Marina and Pajaro River. Future efforts will focus on connections farther north.

There are possibilities for additional trail connections from Big Basin Redwoods State Park. As planning occurs for a number of current and future parks and preserves around Big Basin, the potential will be explored. The California Coastal Trail corridor is available as a conduit for trails both up- and downcoast from Big Basin. An early possibility would be a trail between the park and what is now called the Coast Dairies Property, roughly seven miles southeast. The Department of Parks and Recreation will be managing a portion of the property and may be able to furnish support facilities for trail users.

## Utilities

The following information applies to the majority of the park area. The northern part of the park is administered by the Bay Area District. the Rancho Del Oso is run out of a separate sector and requires additional staff contacts to determine levels and sources of services.

#### Water

All water used in the park is produced within park boundaries from park wells.

#### Wastewater

Approximately 95% of the wastewater produced in the park is treated and returned to park streams. The small portion that escapes drains into the Waddell Creek watershed.

#### Electricity

Pacific Gas and Electric Company provides electricity to the park. Electricity moves through the park on lines that are carried on telephone poles. Staff sources state that it would not be feasible to put power lines underground because of the damage this would cause to tree roots.

#### Gas

Propane tanks provide all the gas that is necessary within the park.

#### Phone

Pacific Bell provides telephone service within the park. Its lines use the same poles that carry the park's electricity

### **Adjacent Emergency Services**

#### Fire Response

Fire response at Big Basin is by the California Department of Forestry and the Boulder Creek Fire Department.

#### Law Enforcement

The park cooperates with the California Highway Patrol and the San Mateo County Sheriff's office. Park staff will assist with enforcement outside of the park; however, the sheriffs will not come into the park.

#### Ambulance

Ambulance service in the park comes out of Santa Cruz. There is only one ambulance company at this time.

#### Emergencies

FEMA has dealt with emergencies within the park, ranging from road washouts to true disasters.

For dispatching response for emergencies, the park uses the Department's dispatch center out of Monterey.

## **RECREATION DEMAND AND PREFERENCES**

### **Demographic Influences**

Both the populations of the state and of the recreational participation of that population are growing, according to a recent study. The sixth in a series of surveys of 2,000 representative families throughout the country during the summer of 1999 by The Recreation Roundtable showed that the trend for all segments of the population during the 1990s was to engage in some outdoor recreation more often. (*Roper-Starch, Outdoor Recreation in America: The Family and the Environment*) Involvement in activities popular at Big Basin Redwoods State Park, particularly campground camping and picnicking, grew in popularity as the decade drew to a close.

The survey also indicated that the greater a family's income, the greater its likelihood to participate in outdoor recreation. The San Francisco Bay Area has the highest average household income in California. (*ABAG, citing Department of Finance statistics*) Two of the counties nearest Big Basin Redwoods State Park, San Mateo and Santa Clara, have the third and fourth highest median incomes in the state, behind Contra Costa (first) and Marin (second) counties. The majority of the park's visitation comes from Santa Clara County, owing to that county's large and affluent population and direct and easy transportation routes to the park.

During the decade, 1990 - 2000, the populations of the three counties closest to Big Basin Redwoods State Park grew at a rate slower than that of California as a whole, which increased 13.6%. San Mateo County's population increased by 8.9%; Santa Cruz County's by 11.3%; and Santa Clara County's by 12.4%. (*U.S. Census Bureau*) However, during the same period, the growth of incorporated towns nearest the park was expected to be considerable. (*AMBAG 1997 projections – updated 1/99*) Santa Cruz was expected to grow to over 55,000 residents by 2000 (an increase of 12.2%), and Scotts Valley to more than 11,000 (30.2%). By 2020, Santa Cruz was expected to grow another 17% and Scotts Valley another 39%.

How much of this population change will get translated into actual park visitation will depend upon factors that cannot now be measured. Continued economic growth and a sustained belief in the importance of the outdoors and the environment to the populations of the state, the Bay Area, and the region around the park will be of major importance.

### **Existing Recreational Facilities and Use Patterns in the Santa Cruz Mountains in the Vicinity of Big Basin Redwoods State Park**

A variety of recreational experiences are available within a ten-mile radius of Big Basin State Park from a diversity of providers, both public and private. See the attached chart, Publicly-owned Recreational Facilities in the Vicinity of the Park, for a listing of recreational facilities and activities offered by state and local agencies. It is briefly summarized in the following sections.

## **Public Recreation Facilities**

### **State Parks**

Six state parks are relatively near to Big Basin. Butano, Portola, and Henry Cowell state parks are well established and have camping and picnic facilities. Ano Nuevo State Reserve is on the coast west of Big Basin and focuses on interpretation of the elephant seal herd that uses the beach there. Ano Nuevo State Park is a new unit of the State Park System, not yet developed for public use, that touches Big Basin's western edge. Castle Rock State Park, on the ridge above Big Basin, is practically undeveloped except for trails and a primitive backpacking camp.

Butano, Portola, and Henry Cowell all contain redwood forest. Because of this, they complement Big Basin, helping to fulfill the widespread desire of the public to see, learn about, and appreciate redwood trees close up, as well as providing accommodations and interpretation.

Trails link Big Basin with Portola and Castle Rock, as well as other parks and preserves through those parks.

### **County Parks**

Big Basin Redwoods State Park lies primarily in Santa Cruz County, though a small portion of its northern side reaches into San Mateo County. Santa Clara County extends to the nearby ridge to the east. All three counties have parks near Big Basin (see chart).

Santa Cruz County's nearby parks are the smallest and most locally oriented of the county parks around Big Basin, mainly emphasizing formal recreational facilities, such as playgrounds. The exception is Quail Hollow Ranch, which provides trails and interpretation.

The three San Mateo County parks near Big Basin are relatively large and offer camping, interpretive, and trail opportunities on a scale similar to some of the nearby state parks.

The three Santa Clara County parks shown on the chart afford a variety of experiences. One has camping, hiking and interpretive experiences similar to those in the San Mateo County parks. One offers hiking and biking trails and a "wilderness" experience. The third focuses on activities similar to a more urban day use park: picnicking, trails for hikers, bikers, and equestrians, boating, fishing, and archery.

### **Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District**

The MROSD was first created in 1972 to preserve open space along the spine of the coastal range running the length of the San Francisco Peninsula and on the line separating Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties. The purpose of the preserves was twofold: to protect views toward the mountains as seen from the communities that have grown up on the shore of San Francisco Bay; and to preserve the inherent open space qualities of the mountains and make them available to

the public for enjoyment and education. Its 23 open space preserves now total over 40,000 acres and occupy land within San Mateo, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties.

The primary facilities in the preserves are trails for hikers, bikers, and equestrians. Some are loops, while some give access to destinations within the preserves. Others are parts of trail networks that connect to other preserves or nearby parks. Generally, trailheads and support facilities are located on land in other ownership. However, some of the preserves encourage a variety of public uses (see chart below). Interpretation through self-guided experiences and docent-led tours are also priorities of the District.



**BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**Publicly-owned Recreational Facilities in the Vicinity of the Park**

NAME OF FACILITY	CAMPSITES	PICNIC SITES	TRAILS	OTHER(S)	COMMENTS
<b>STATE PARKS</b>					
Ano Nuevo SR	None	10 picnic tables	3-mile round trip		Guided tours to view the seals
Ano Nuevo SP	None	None	The 1.5-mi. Whitehouse Ridge Trail connects with Big Basin		New unit
Butano SP	21 drive-in; 18 walk-in; also 7 backpacking sites at trail camp	12 picnic tables	~36 miles trails for hiking. Biking, horseback riding on fire roads only		Guided nature walks and weekend campfire programs offered during the summer.
Portola SP	53 tent spaces: 1 for disabled, 9 tent/RV; 4 walk-in grp camps: 3 hold 50, 1 holds 25; also 6 sites for backpackers	Group day use for 75; also 2 parking for 30 cars; 3 picnic areas with 20 sites	18 miles of trails for hiking only		
Castle Rock SP	Primitive for backpackers only: 26 units	None	“32+” miles: hiking, riding trails	Rock climbing	The 6.511 miles of the Skyline-to-the-Sea trail closest to Castle Rock is in that park. Only one fire road open to bikes to access the trail camp.
H. Cowell RSP	110 camp-sites	Group picnic for 50-60; 15 family sites	20 miles: hiking, riding; bikes on paved or fire roads	Nature center; nature trail	The Roaring Camp and Big Trees Railroad is in the park
Rancho del Oso*	Horse camp with 6 units	4 picnic sites at the horse camp	~.5 mi. west end of Skyline –to-the-Sea trail; ~.5 mile Marsh Trail; ~.5 mi. connection to other park trails	Nature center	

<b>COUNTY PARKS San Mateo Co.</b>					
Pescadero Creek	Primitive walk-in camps (18 sites in two groups)	None	46.8 miles with loops; for hikers & equestrians	Biking on designated service roads only; Significant plant and wildlife resources	Trail connections to Sam McDonald, Memorial and Portola parks; also Hikers' Hut, a hostel run by the Sierra Club, with a capacity of 14 people.
Memorial Park	156 campsites; 6 youth grp areas; 2 group camps (75 people each)	4 reservable picnic areas (350 people max.)	12.5 miles of hiking and interpretive trails	Campfire center	Emphasis on interpretation: walks, programs
Sam McDonald	3 youth group camps (300 capacity); also horse camp for individuals or groups (8 sites, 80 people max.)	None	6.7 miles for hikers, joggers, and equestrians	Biking on designated service roads only	Trail connections to Memorial and Pescadero Creek parks; park has volunteer program
Heritage Grove	None	None	1.5 miles	Largest redwood trees in the Santa Cruz Mts.	Used for access to Pescadero Creek Park and the Hikers' Hut.
<b>COUNTY PARKS Santa Cruz Co.</b>					
Ben Lomond Park	None	12 picnic sites	No trails; street parking only	1-acre neighborhood park	Basketball court, playground; historic dam
Felton Covered Br.	None	6 picnic sites	~1/4 mile trail around park	32 parking spaces	Covered bridge; recreational amenities include a volleyball court, playgrounds, lawn, fishing
Highlands Park	None	2 reservable group sites; ~12 family picnic sites	~1/2-mile trails	26 acres	Reservable house, sports field, <b>(SEE WEB)</b>
Quail Hollow Ranch	None	10 picnic sites	3-1/2 - 4 miles of trails	Gravel lot accommodating 50 cars	Emphasis on interpretation of natural resources; docent-led walks, nature programs available (also has historic ranch house, pond -

					no fishing) weddings
<b>COUNTY PARKS Santa Clara Co.</b>					
Sanborn County Park	13 RV sites plus 1 for disabled persons; 1 youth group camp for 35-40; 1 walk-in campground with 33 sites	3 reservable grp areas: 2 hold 100; 1 holds 200; 3 other areas first come first served for up to 420 (42 sites x 10 each)	15 miles of hiking & horse trails; 1-mile nature trail; 267 parking spaces plus 10 for disabled persons	Lake for fishing	Emphasis on nature study, interpretation, ranger-led walks. Is adjacent to Castle Rock State Park, and has connecting trails
Upper Stevens Cr.	None	None	~8 miles of trails for hiking, mt. biking, and horse-back riding; only 5 parking spaces	“Wilderness” experience	
Stevens Creek	None	3 group picnic areas, holding 100, 75, and 50; also family sites first come first served; total capacity of 800; 363 parking sp.	~8 miles of trails for hiking, mt. biking, and horseback riding (on specific trails)	Small lake – boating, fishing – no motorized craft	Archery, birding. Adjacent to Midpeninsula preserve (Fremont-Older)
<b>MIDPENINSULA OPEN SPACE</b>					
Russian Ridge			8 mi. trails	Open grasslands, wildflowers, wildlife (raptors); views	Connections to: Bay Area Ridge Trail to Skyline Ridge OSP.
Coal Creek			5 mi. trails; hiking, biking, equestrian	Forested areas, seasonal waterfalls	Connections to Skyline Blvd., Russian Ridge, and Portola Valley. Trail loops.
Los Trancos			5 mi. trails; no bicycles; 1.5-mi San Andreas Fault	Grasslands, brushlands, forested areas; views	Self-guided geology interpretation along the Fault Trail.

			Trail		
Skyline Ridge		Several tables at Horseshoe Lake overlook	10 mi. trails; ~2 mi. of accessible trails; 3 mi. of Bay Ridge Trail	Meadows; pond with pier for nature study; lakes; chaparral; ridgetop views	Nature center offers docent-led tours
Monte Bello Ridge	Backpack walk-in camp; 4 single sites and 1 group site		~15 mi. trail system for hikers, bikers. Stevens Creek Nature Trail is a self-guided 3-mile loop	Grasslands, creekside forests; vistas; rich wildlife area	The 72-year-old Picchetti Ranch Area is in the southwestern corner of the preserve and features a working winery complex.
Long Ridge			10 mi. trails	Grasslands and oak, madrone and Douglas fir forests; great views.	Many connections, possibilities for trail loops. Connects to Skyline Ridge and Saratoga Gap preserves and Upper Stevens Creek County Park; also access from Highway 35 and 3-mile segment of Bay Area Ridge Trail; hiking trail to Portola SP.
Saratoga Gap			Less than 2 miles of trail; ~1 mile paralleling Skyline Blvd.	Largely Douglas fir forest	Many trail connections: Sanborn-Skyline Park, Castle Rock SP, Big Basin Redwoods SP, Upper Stevens Cr. Park, Monte Bello Open Space Preserve, Saratoga Gap-Page Mill Rd trail, Bay Area Ridge Trail; 9-mi. loop through Long Ridge.
Fremont Older			~9 mi. hiking, biking, and equestrian trails	Open grasslands, brushy hillsides; historic house; vistas	
El Sereno			5.6 mi. hiking, biking & equestrian trails	Chaparral	Somewhat southeast of our main area of interest

*Source: County and Midpeninsula Open Space District information from the Internet; personal contacts.*

## **Private Recreation Facilities**

The Santa Cruz Mountains are a mostly natural setting just over a prominent ridge from a great metropolitan area, home to many well educated and affluent people. This population supports a large number of retreats and conference centers in the region surrounding Big Basin State Park, mostly in the Boulder Creek-Felton area. Some of these are religious, both Western religions and Eastern; others are run by organizations such as the Salvation Army.

Other privately-owned overnight facilities help supplement the camping afforded by the state and county parks in this area. (See the chart below showing Privately-owned Overnight Facilities in the vicinity of the park.) The Felton-Boulder Creek area has a number of campgrounds, two of which serve RVs. In addition, several motels, lodges, bed and breakfasts, and the Sempervirens Fund environmental education facility for children are located near the park.

The park is also close to services in nearby communities, including restaurants and stores. Additionally, a variety of amenities are available in the vicinity. These include golf courses, horseback riding, stock car racing, fishing, the Felton Farmers' Market, vineyards, theaters and playhouses, galleries, and museums. (*The Santa Cruz County Traveler's Guide, published by the Santa Cruz County Conference and Visitors Council*)

Although such a wide variety of visitor services are available nearby, park staff report that park visitors mostly do not relate to the communities around the park. They tend to use the park concession, which is open all year (though only on the weekends during the winter) and reflects the fact that the mild climate of the Santa Cruz Mountains area encourages park visitation year-round.

**BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**Privately-owned Overnight Facilities in the Vicinity of the Park**

<b>GROUP/ ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>KIND OF FACILITY</b>
Camp Hammer	21401 Big Basin Hwy., Boulder Creek, CA 95066-9097	Group Retreats/lodging (Twin Lakes Church owns; open for Christian groups); 164 max.; picnic for lodgers; trail connections to BBRSP
Camp Harmond	16403 Hwy. 9, Boulder Creek, CA 95006	Retreats/Lodging: Easter Seals summer camp and respite weekends for people with disabilities; rest of time for groups > 50 for at least 2 days; cabins for up to 10; 140 max. Dining hall & lodge. All trails on property are accessible.
Mission Springs Conference Center	1050 Lockhart Gulch Rd. Scotts Valley CA 95066	Retreats/Lodging, groups only. 220 maximum
Mount Hermon Christian Conference Center	PO Box 413, Mount Hermon CA 95041	Retreats/Lodging: 2 camps with cabins for 224 and 160; conference center with dorms & cabins for 660. Several trails with connections to Scotts Valley and Henry Cowell State Park.
Mount Cross Lutheran Camp	PO Box 387 Felton, CA 95018	Retreat: 200 people max.; dorms for ~100; cabins for 60-70; sleeping rooms for ~40; also 12 camping units with RV plug-ins. For grps or people with reservations. Many activities.
Pema Osel Ling Retreat Center	2013 Eureka Canyon Rd., Corralitos CA 95076	Retreat: groups or affiliates of their religious order; 80-100 indoor beds; 65 campsites (no hook-ups)
Quaker Center	PO Box 686, Ben Loman CA 95005	Retreats/Lodging, groups or families; 3 cabins: 36-person cabin for group only; 24-person cabin for group or 1 family; 4-person cabin for group or family
Redwood Christian Park	15000 Two Bar Road, Boulder Creek CA 95006	Retreats/Lodging: Conference center. 424 indoor accom. max. During winter, groups only. Programs for youths and adults during summer, for which individuals can register.
Redwood Glen Camp and Conference Center	3100 Bean Creek Rd., Scotts Valley CA 95066	Retreats/Lodging (Salvation Army) Open to public; no alcohol; 205 acres; 300 people capacity
YMCA of the Redwoods, Camp Campbell	16275 Hwy. 9 Boulder Creek CA 95006	Retreats/Lodging: Cabins holding 9-18 ea., 224 max. Serves 12,000 annually. Sept-June: take mostly groups (YMCA, youth, school, church) on weekends; outdoor science school during the week. Summer: groups + their own programs; public lodging if space allows. Near Big Basin: use for backpack trips; have 60 acres with trails.
Cotillion Gardens RV Park	300 Old Big Trees Road Felton CA 95018	RV Campground, 80 units

Redwood Resort	150 East Grove, Boulder Creek CA 95006	Tent and RV campground; 20 sites with hook-ups. 120 persons max. Take individuals by reservation.
River Grove Park	4980 Highway 9 Felton CA 95018	Membership campground. Also will take overflow from H. Cowell if they have room. 70 sites; ~40 with hook-ups.
Smithwoods RV Park	PO Box 27 Felton CA 95018	142-space RV campground with complete hook-ups, phone service if desired. 1 month max stay; groups and families. Trail connections to Henry Cowell SP.
Sempervirens Outdoor School	20161 Big Basin Hwy. Boulder Creek, CA 95066	Environmental education for Bay Area Sixth Graders
Best Western Inn	Scotts Valley	Motel; 58 units
Econo Lodge	Ben Lomond	Motel; 21 units
Fern River Resort Motel	Felton	Motel; 13 units
The Inn at Scotts Valley	Scotts Valley	Motel; 180 units
Jaye's Timberlane Resort	Ben Lomond	Motel; 10 units
Merrybrook Lodge	Boulder Creek	Motel; 10 units
Davenport Bed and Breakfast Inn	Davenport	Bed and Breakfast; 12 units
Fairview Manor Bed and Breakfast Inn	Ben Lomond	Bed and Breakfast; 5 units
Boulder Creek Lodge and Conference Center	Boulder Creek	Lodge and Conference Center; 24 units

*Source: Stakeholders' information from the Department of Parks and Recreation Santa Cruz Mountains Sector; Santa Cruz County Conference and Visitors Council Travelers' Guide*

## STUDIES CONCERNING THE BIG BASIN REDWOODS STATE PARK REGION

### **Long-range Planning Studies**

#### **Association of Bay Area Governments: *Coastside Subregional Planning Project***

<http://www.abag.org/planning/subregional/cspp/>

This was a study undertaken from 1996-1998 by the cities of Pacifica and Half Moon Bay, as well as San Mateo County, pursuant to ABAG's 1973 Coastline Plan for the ocean-facing portion of San Mateo County. Its purpose was describe current conditions, identify challenges, and recommend actions in three key issue areas. The first issue was Mobility, dealing with access to the area, traffic patterns and congestion, land use, and jobs and housing growth. Recommendations included ridesharing, telecommuting, and possibly lowering the amount of land proposed for future housing. The second issue was Economic Vitality, looking at economic development strategies for the coast subregion. The proposed solution was to develop new business options within the subregion. The third issue was Natural Resource Protection and Management, investigating local preservation efforts, the California Coastal Trail, and shoreline access. Proposals included protecting open space, implementing local coastal program shoreline access policies and the Coastal Trail.

#### **Association of Bay Area Governments: *Trends and Challenges***

<http://www.abag.ca.gov/planning/trends/>

"The Association of Bay Area Governments has been forecasting the growth of the Bay Area since the early 1970s. Although planners have made extensive use of these biennial forecasts, some readers have found the number-laden reports bewildering. Many who plumbed the reports' depths were troubled by some of their implications. They urged us to take the next step: to propose how the region might respond to some of the more disquieting trends. In response, we produced this report." This web address is for the page that contains a table of contents of the subjects covered in the entire report. Sections of the report have been included within the Regional Influences to help expand upon some topics. They are cited in the Bibliography in the order in which they appear.

#### **California Air Resources Board: *Proposed Clean Air Plan: Strategies For a Healthy Future, 2002 – 2020***

The Clean Air Plan is commencing work on this plan and at this time proposes eventually to have a mix of regulatory and voluntary strategies to reduce emissions and health risk in California. Currently proposed strategies include regulations for adoption by State and federal agencies, with complementary enforcement programs; technical evaluations to support State or local air district measures; and voluntary efforts like cooperative approaches to reduce transportation demand; as well as labeling and education to encourage public action that reduces pollution. The plan posits that many of the advances being made today to lower vehicle emissions will ultimately be transferred to, and optimized for, other mobile source categories.



Initially, vehicles are expected to use derivatives of existing internal combustion engines. However, in the long-term, the plan envisions vehicles that employ systems powered by fuel cells running on stored hydrogen to provide the most environmentally friendly technology. Areas of emphasis include the Sacramento and San Joaquin valley regions and the San Francisco Bay Area. Therefore, recreational transportation to Big Basin Redwoods State Park and the region around it will no doubt be a source of emissions that will need to be taken into account by the ARB in its planning effort. The plan's eventual proposals could be a factor in determining whether or not additional motor traffic will be encouraged in the Santa Cruz Mountains area or if alternative sources of transportation will be sought.

**California Department of Parks and Recreation: *General Plans for Butano and Ano Nuevo state parks and Ano Nuevo State Reserve* (under preparation)**

The general plans for these three units will appear under one cover. The intent is to consider them in a regional perspective with respect to each other and with Big Basin. As of March, 2002, resource inventory work is underway, with data gathering to the point where the team is ready to identify what will be useful information and where information gaps still exist. The projected inventory completion will be in July, 2002. The current strategy is to take the three units to the Parks and Recreation Commission at the same time as the general plan for Big Basin.

**Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District: *Regional Open Space Study, 1998***

This Study supplements the District's Master Plan. That documents sets forth guidelines and contains evaluations of potential District acquisitions aimed at fulfilling the part of the District's mission to "preserve a regional greenbelt" along the crest of the hills on the San Francisco Peninsula. The Study is a long-range (~25 years) planning tool that is subject to change. It graphically depicts existing District ownership and amenities. It also shows potential additional preserve system lands and facilities, including preserve trails, access points, viewing platforms, and interpretive facilities, as well as those that might be added by other agencies. The Study also estimates future costs to the District and funding sources. On this version of the study map, considerable land is depicted as "worth considering for open space protection" adjacent to the preserves northeast of Big Basin Redwoods State Park. There is also one new major trail projected to connect the park with the preserves in addition to those that now exist. The District will begin to update the Study in 2003.

**The Recreation Roundtable: *Outdoor Recreation in America 1999: The Family and the Environment*, prepared by Roper Starch, 1999**

This study considers two issues related to outdoor recreation: 1) the relationship between outdoor recreation and the public generally, emphasizing family life, and 2) the relationship between outdoor recreation and environmental impacts. The study's findings are summarized at the beginning of the report:

- By 1999, more people were engaging in outdoor recreation at least once a month than in 1994..

- Americans in 1999 were more likely to see the benefits of outdoor recreation than in 1994, citing fun, fitness, and family time.
- Many families bond and pass on values through outdoor recreation.
- Many people believe environmental concerns can potentially affect outdoor recreation.
- Many people see preserving recreational areas as a prime reason for protecting the environment.
- More than 75% of the public, rightly or wrongly, believe that recreation has either no effect or a good effect upon the environment. The recreation industry needs to educate the public about the actual effects of outdoor recreation on the environment.
- Many people believe that responsible behavior can allow recreation without adverse environmental effects.
- There is a clear link between pro-environmental activism and high levels of outdoor recreation.

**Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission: *Final Report, Highway 17 Transportation Improvement Study*, May, 2000**

This study was conducted to provide the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission, the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, and the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District with a review of available data and past studies and proposals. Its purpose is further to recommend safety and efficiency improvement projects for Highway 17 with two main objectives: 1) recommend steps to *optimize* the highway's Express Bus service reliability, and 2) *Expand* Highway 17 Express Bus ridership in the corridor in order to reduce vehicle trips, miles traveled, and emissions. The report proposes a number of transit improvement recommendations, including providing more routes across the Santa Cruz Mountains and exploring reverse commute potential. It concludes that Highway 17 cannot be enlarged nor its capacity increased due to both engineering and environmental factors. The solutions it poses to avoid the current high numbers of accidents and traffic jams are to monitor accidents and incidents, travel times, total transit ridership and costs, auto occupancy rates, and "person throughput" of the corridor. The report's two specific proposals are to improve the reliability of the highway by reducing accidents and incidents, and seeking cost-effective measures to improve the efficiency of the corridor by encouraging vanpools, subscription bus, and additional express bus services.

**Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission: *Santa Cruz County Coastal Rail Trail, Fact Sheet*, October 2000.**

Outlines a 15-year program that will plan and develop a pedestrian and bicycle trail next to the Union Pacific's Santa Cruz Branch Rail Line from Santa Cruz to Watsonville. Construction will not begin for five to ten years and will be in segments, probably beginning in the most populated areas. Links with other prominent trails will be planned. Public input will be a part of the trail planning process. (Won't impact BB, but potential part of the coastal trail).

**Trust for Public Lands: Coast Dairies Property Long-Term Resource Protection and Use Plan (Coast Dairies Plan) Existing Conditions Report**, prepared by Environmental Science Associates

This study was undertaken to research the Coast Dairies Property, which is located about seven miles downcoast from Big Basin Redwoods State Park, prior to the possibility of its being turned over to the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Bureau of Land Management in 2003. The draft inventory is complete, consisting of comprehensive data covering the natural and cultural history of the property, including its agricultural and mining history, existing land uses, the socio-economic conditions and trends in the area, water rights, possible recreational values and scenic resources, and pertinent federal, state, and local regulations. The end product will be a plan with NEPA and CEQA components that the Department expects would serve as a general plan for the portion of the property, if it becomes part of the State Park System.

**Studies on Plants and Animals**

**Biological Consulting Services: 2001 Marbled Murrelet Monitoring Surveys at Big Basin and Portola State Parks** by David L. Suddjian, 2001

This package contains data from dawn monitoring at Big Basin and Portola redwoods state parks during June and July of 2001 and also draws upon David Suddjian's previous research during the 1990s. In addition to marbled murrelets, the survey also noted the presence of jays, ravens, and raptors, as well as keeping a list of other bird species sighted. Monitoring results indicated that murrelet activity declined from 1991 to 2001 in the Redwood Meadow and Park Headquarters area, with the greatest drop occurring since 1995. Suddjian poses that "something has changed and is changing over the years." He also notes the presence of jays at all stations and ravens at most, while raptors occurred at four of the Big Basin stations. Details of observations and summaries of data from both parks occupy most of the report.

**California Wilderness Coalition, The Nature Conservancy, the Biological Resource Division of the United States Geological Survey, the Center for Reproduction of Endangered Species, California State Parks: *Missing Linkage: Restoring Connectivity to the California Landscape (Report of Conference)***, 1991  
[http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page\\_id=21396](http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=21396)

The purpose of this one-day conference on November 2, 2002, was to bring together scientists, land managers, and conservationists from each ecoregion in the state to identify the locations of and threats to the state's wildlife movement corridors. Further, the conference was intended to foster communication between professionals within the ecoregions, identify linkages and problem areas (such as choke points or missing links), to rank overall threats to each linkage, determine whether each were part of a formal conservation plan, and assess the feasibility of preserving each through some form of acquisition from willing sellers.

The region around Big Basin Redwoods State Park is located at the very northern tip of this large ecoregion, which stretches south to the Santa Ynez Mountains and east to the Central Valley and the Tehachapi Mountains. A total of 20 habitat linkages were identified for this area. Key animal

species, as described in the report, were used to assist in selecting which lands constituted existing and potential habitat linkages. The report goes on to describe numbers and types of threats and to pinpoint the best opportunities for linkage preservation or restoration. Maps are mentioned in the report, but do not appear in this version. As three of the conference participants were Department staff members, obtaining the maps should not be difficult.

Of the linkages mentioned in the report for the Central Coast Ecoregion, all are south of the Big Basin area. The land around the state park still has many corridors that allow for the movement of animals, owing to its relatively undeveloped nature.

**Department of Environmental Science, Policy and Management, Division of Environmental Biology, University of California, Berkeley: *Pitch Canker in California***, by Andrew J. Storer, Thomas R. Gordon, David L. Wood, and Paul L. Dallara  
[http://www.frap.cdf.ca.gov/pitch\\_canker/research.html](http://www.frap.cdf.ca.gov/pitch_canker/research.html)

This study along with others by the same and other authors are accessible through this web site. Together, they cover a wide range of information about the disease, including symptoms, distribution of the infection and mortality risk, possibilities of the disease spreading, species that are susceptible, genetics of the fungus, epidemiology, vectors, history, economic importance, recommendations for control, and numerous references for further reading.

**Environmental and Ecological Services: *2001 Annual Report: Gazos Creek Marbled Murrelet Monitoring Program*** by Steven W. Singer and Thomas E. Hamer

This report describes and presents data from a monitoring program first implemented in 1998. The methodology used was visual observation and radar to detect flights of marbled murrelets. In addition to the Gazos Creek station, data was also collected at stations at Cloverdale Ranch, and Purisima Creek. The data reveals a general decline in flights recorded over the period 1999-2001. However, more funding exists, and the study will continue during the summer of 2002. The conclusion of the report is that more research (and extended funding) will ultimately be necessary to reveal whether or not the Gazos Creek murrelet population is growing, shrinking, or stable. The cover letter by Mr. Singer indicates that surveys are also sometimes conducted in Big Basin Redwoods, Butano, and Portola Redwoods state parks for comparative purposes.

**Integrated Hardwood Range Management Program: *Sudden Oak Death Threatens Coastal Oak Forests***, by Doug McCreary

This is an article containing a concise histories of the progress and possible causes of the disease in California, as well as research efforts that have been launched to understand and manage it. It describes the research and educational work being done by several public agencies and mentions the formation of the California Oak Mortality Task Force (COMTF) in 2000. The article is accessible through the web site for the previous study and ends with several other web sites for further reading.

**Land Trust of Santa Cruz County: *Terrestrial Activity and Conservation of California Red-legged Frogs (*Rana aurora draytonii*) in Forested Habitats of Santa Cruz County, California***  
by John B. Bulger, 1999

The focus of this study was to observe how red-legged frogs utilized upland terrestrial habitats in the lower Scott Creek watershed in northern Santa Cruz County. The intent of the study was to gather data on the frogs' movement "in relation to season, breeding chronology, temperature and precipitation, and dispersal characteristics including timing, duration, distance traveled, and the use of corridors." The frogs were tracked from May 1997 to May, 1998. Using bead-chain belts, researchers attached radio transmitters to a total of 56 frogs during the course of the study.

The study revealed that over 75% of the frogs were "non-dispersing;" that is, that they remained close to their home aquatic habitats year-round. The researchers concluded that this behavior provided a strong argument for the establishing buffers around occupied sites. Of the <25% of frogs that were "dispersing," some traveled long distances (~2,800 meters), many in a straight line over fairly dry land. Their destinations were aquatic sites for breeding and for the period after breeding during the wet season. The report contains a detailed discussion on the effectiveness of corridors to aid frogs in their travels and compares this study with some for other frog and toad species.

**Pitch Canker Task Force, California Forest Pest Council: *Guidelines for Handling Woody Material Infected with the Pitch Canker Fungus***

Accessible through the same web site as the last study, this report is aimed mainly at people who have to deal with wood and wood products from infected trees. It contains guidelines for handling various commodities, including wood chips, compost from infected wood, firewood, logs and lumber, nursery stock and Christmas trees, and imported pine material. It provides guidance for homeowners, arborists, firewood cutters, foresters, and other tree care workers regarding pruning and cutting infected trees and disposing of wood. It defines the 21-county Coastal Pitch Canker Zone of Infection, which stretches from Mendocino County to San Diego County and lists the rules established by the State Board of Forestry in 1997 and amended in 2000 for dealing with trees within the Zone.

**Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Palomarin Field Station: *Location of Snowy Plover Nests on Waddell Beach 1994-1996*** by Douglas E. George, 1998

This information consists of a brief report by Mr. George, documenting research that revealed snowy plover nests on Waddell Beach from 1994-96 on California State Parks' land and adjacent Big Creek Lumber Company land in roughly even numbers. An accompanying sheet states that nesting occurred there between 1982 and 1996 with an average of 3 pairs annually. Also included is a sheet of management recommendations that proposes further study of human uses and raven presence at Waddell Beach and the establishment of fenced areas to exclude humans to protect nesting sites not only there but also at Wilder Beach and Laguna and Scott creeks. The last item is a letter from the PRBO to Lud McCrary at Big Creek Lumber thanking him for his

past help in protecting nesting sites and recommending the use of a fence to seasonally exclude people from sensitive areas.

**University of California at Berkeley: Sudden Oak Death Educational Materials**

<http://www.cnr.berkeley.edu/comtf/educationmaterials/html>

This is a list of 21 reports and studies by various groups and authors related to the sudden oak death disease. They generally cover the breadth of what is now known about the infection, including symptoms, management, risk assessment, forest stewardship, latest updates, need for monitoring, and protections.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: *Draft Recovery Plan for the Santa Cruz Cypress (Cupressus abramsiana)*** by the Ventura Field Office, 1996

This report begins with a disclaimer that proposals for recovery plans should be considered the official position of the USFWS only after signed and approved by the Regional Director. The disclaimer states that the study had not received official approval as of the time of its distribution. However, it contains a considerable body of information and proposals relevant to the region around Big Basin Redwoods State Park.

The study centers on five populations of the federally listed endangered Santa Cruz cypress in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Reasons for the trees' endangered status vary from change or loss "of habitat due to logging, agricultural conversion, and development" to changing "natural fire cycles, genetic introgression, disease and insect infestation, and competition with alien plant taxa, but the extent to which these factors pose a threat has not yet been fully evaluated." The report establishes the objective of reclassifying the trees as threatened and then removing them even from that listing and goes on to propose a strategy by which this can be accomplished.

**Various Sources: Locations and Ranges of Sensitive Species of Plants and Animals**

The Department has access to a variety of data from many sources, including scholastic institutions, other agencies, and local specialists. This information the compound results of hundreds of individual studies and is the basis for resource inquiries during general planning, as well as other resource studies and levels of planning, for state parks. The region around Big Basin Redwoods State Park has been researched with particular thoroughness because the Santa Cruz Mountains area is considered to be a focus of extraordinary biodiversity on a global scale. The region is also close to a number of institutions with extensive research capabilities. Just a few of these are San Jose State University, the University of California at Berkeley, the Point Reyes Bird Observatory, The Nature Conservancy, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as well as numerous local consultants.